FIRST EDITION.

THE REBELS ON GRANT.

Slander Overdoing Itself and Helping Grant.

THE PRESIDENT'S HABITS AND HIS SURROUNDINGS.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1872.

Said a very prominent man in political life to your correspondent to-day: "You know I have never cultivated intimate relations with President Grant, and have rather opposed than favored his renomination; and have been a critic rather than a supporter of his administration. Besides, heretofore, I have always felt repelled from him, personally, rather than toward him." "But," continued this gentleman, warming up, "the infamous campaign of slander and abuse which has been waged against him has made me feel often during the last summer as if I should rush up to him and embrace him wherever I might meet him."

Thus this man, who is by no means a sentimentalist, but who is fully accustomed to the rough rounds of American politics, gave expression to a sentiment that is very rapidly growing here, even among those who have always opposed Gen. Grant and his administration.

The planters and the cultivators of slanders which the opposition press exhibit, day after day, are at length beginning to reap the whirlwind of popular scorn.

And the reaction here is not merely a thing so hidden that search must be made for indication of its existence; but a matter of which all fair minded men are fully aware. The readers of the Washington correspondence of the *Gazette* need not be told that criticism of the Grant administration has found place in it for two years past far more frequently than praise. But now, when fair and honest criticism of the acts of an administration give place to personal abuse, and to abuse founded almost wholly upon falsehood, a writer for the daily press would be false to every sentiment of manhood if he did not use whatever means were in his power to expose what is false, to correct what is softened as to serve all the purposes of falsehood, and to do at least ample justice to a man sustaining the relation which President Grant does to the public.

His own mouth is shut. No matter how thick the bails of slander fly, he must rest quiet, and trust to those who choose to aid in turning them aside.

Now, a Washington correspondent, who remains at the capital during the entire administration, must of necessity become acquainted with the undercurrent of gossip, which runs so strongly through both political parties. For six years General Grant, as an officer of the army, as President, and as a man, has been a somewhat prominent personage in Washington circles, both official and social. In all that time not a particle of evidence has ever come to the Washington office of the *Gazette*, whether in the form of gossip or more definite charge, that connected General Grant personally with any dishonest transaction whatever. In the multifarious operations of the Government with which the department here is charged, there have been under his administration, as there always will be under any administration, claims worked through by various means, which at times seemed tainted with corruption; but evidence to connect the President with them, even remotely, has never been forthcoming.

In spite of the countless charges with which the World is filled, the fact remains that here in Washington, where their truth or falsity can be best tested, every fair man of either party will answer promptly that he believes General Grant, personally, a thoroughly honest man.

Since he first came here, in all his intercourse with his fellow men, whether official or social, he has constantly been the same quiet, modest, mild-spoken, unruffled gentleman. And to fully appreciate such a statement as this, the reader must try to picture to himself the crowds of office seekers, the pressing duties of purely official life, the countless political quarrels which are laid before him, and the one thousand trials of patience with which the American democratic system makes it possible to bore and harrass a President. That he does thus bear himself in this straight forward, unassuming, always dignified and decent way, is the simple fact.

As to his habits, there is one charge that, in a letter of this character, ought not to be ignored. It is widely asserted that President Grant is an intemperate man. This is the mildest form of the charge. Its other shapes are worthy of those who originated them. Since he entered the White House his daily life has not been passed behind a veil. His opponents have had an easy access to him at his levees. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that he lives continually under the eyes of those who, to say the least, would not hesitate to take advantage of what they knew wrong in his habits of life. When in Washington, his daily habit is to take a long walk through the avenues. During the fashionable season he is nearly every day present either at a reception or an entertainment of some sort. And yet, though his life is thus laid open to the public, there has never been the least evidence presented in Washington that President Grant has, at any time, been even under the influence of liquor.

For effect, among the plain common sense people who make up the great mass of the thinking public, the White House has been represented as a kind of Wagg's ready establishment, wholly out of keeping with all ideas of American simplicity.

Those who know the Executive Mansion as it is, know that, considering the fact that it is the house which the nation furnishes its President, it is plain as a building, and only plainly furnished. There are a score of white houses in the country, and plenty of private houses that excel it in architectural display, in convenience, and in furniture. Below, in the public part of the house, are three attendants to show visitors through the parlors, and curb the American propensity to clip off specimens of lace from the curtains in the East Room. These three attendants compose the entire down-stairs force of this kingly establishment. Up stairs the President has a reception room, where men and women of all nationalities and all grades in life are received and treated politely by General Dent.

The Secretaries have working rooms, and beside these the entire up stairs force is made up of about three messengers and doorkeepers. Here, except on Cabinet days, the President receives all who choose to come or all who can be received during business hours. And this great, aristocratic establishment is reduced, in fact, to a place where any well behaved man, woman or child, white, black or Indian, can enter without even knocking or ringing a bell, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, the year round, except on Sundays; can range through the parlors, the sitting rooms, and the reception rooms, without a word from any attendant, and, if there is any reason for it, can see the President, too, in their turn.

The universal testimony of those in public and social life here who have personal knowledge of the matter is, that the family life of the President is very beautiful. With very few exceptions he spends his evenings at home and in the family circle. His wife, though meeting all the requirements of her position, does not assume to lead in matters of fashion; and his children are everywhere spoken of as totally devoid of the assumptions which would naturally be expected of young persons occupying their position.

There is no private establishment in the land more quiet and orderly upon the Sabbath than the White House. The business offices are closed, and the house is not open in any part to the public. The President and his family are regular attendants at church, and in the outward respect which he shows to the Sabbath he does exactly what so many thousands of his countrymen, who are not church members but church goers, do, and he does it in the same unostentatious way. Yet, notwithstanding this general order and simplicity of conduct about the White House, the attempt is now made by those who should know better, to show that Gen. Grant's whole course as President is such as to unite the entire religious community against him. Such is the substance of the late diatribe from President Mahan, of Oberlin. And yet, if he had only ordinary information in regard to the condition of affairs in Washington, he would have known that at no previous period of its modern history have the chief men in power, from the President down, been more generally men who are regular attendants upon religious services on the Sabbath, and who pay so much outward respect to what all society, either religious or non-religious, considers to be Sabbath. The fact is there is not a more quiet or orderly city in the land than Washington, on Sunday, and the fact is that the Government, to the persons of its officials and in the absolute suspension of all its business, makes it so and keeps it so.

Just now the Democratic journals are pleasing themselves with a very well written account of Gen. Grant's stables. The letter in question has much truth woven in with materials not altogether fabled. The part omitted is just what is needed to destroy the effect which the Democratic journals are attempting to produce by their illustrations of the letter.

The fact is that the new State Department site embraced that occupied by the stables attached to the White House—not Gen. Grant's stables, for he has none, but the stables which belong to the White House as a public building. The Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, in recommending the appropriation for the new building, and every member of Congress in voting for it, knew that it involved a removal of the stable. A majority of the members of the proper House committee saw the plans for the new stables and approved them. The President never saw them, and was not consulted by Mr. Mullett in regard to the matter. The destruction of the old stable, when the selected site was cleared, of necessity involved the building of another.

Exactly as the White house stable was removed when the Treasury was extended, and as the carriage house was removed from the east side of the White House during Mr. Johnston's term, and as the green house was moved on another occasion, in exactly the same way was this last matter accomplished. As to the style and cost, the architect, without consulting President Grant, went on and erected such a building as the proximity of the newly authorized War and State departments, and the extension of the President's grounds, and the newly authorized roadways passing near its site, made it absolutely necessary. The building is far from ornate, and many private citizens about our large cities have much more elegant stables; but anything plainer would have been a positive injury to public property about it, and in the end a waste.

But it is useless in the close of a general letter to begin to notice specific slanders with which the opposition journals are filled. The object of this letter is rather to bear testimony regarding the almost universal opinion in Washington concerning the President's habits and the character of his surroundings. There is no intention of claiming freedom from errors in administration; but to testify in regard to the personal integrity and personal good standing of man who certainly merits just treatment at the hands of all loyal men; but who now is the target of almost as many slanders as the rebels fired bullets in the campaign he waged against them. H. V. B.

E. W. TIFFMAN, Chairman of the Missouri Liberal Republican State Committee, and author of a confidential circular recently issued, has resigned.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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NASBY.

The Postmaster in Sore Trouble About the Louisville Convention.

"Our Folks" at the "Corners" Agin Greeley at any Price.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., W. VA., September 18, 1872.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

During the stirring scenes of the late war this locality saw its full share of that conflict, and was disputed ground between the two armies for a long time. It is directly across the Potomac from the battle ground of Antietam, and saw a great deal of that famous fight, as well as many minor ones nearer its own limits.

During the summer of 1863 it was in the thickest of the commotion of the retreat of our army to Gettysburg, and subsequent retreat of the shattered army of Lee and of the future of that summer's operation of our army in this section. There was therefore a great number of army officers in and about the little town, and during the Gettysburg campaign much confusion and excitement prevailed. After this all was quiet by the further removal of the army, and everything settled to almost a peace standard, it became rumored about that, during the Gettysburg campaign, a quartermaster of our army had buried in this vicinity a large amount of money, variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. From various circumstances connected with the report much credence was given to the rumor, and many attempts made by the people to find the treasure, but without avail. Just after the war had closed and the report as to

THE HIDDEN WEALTH

had been almost forgotten, a young man made his appearance in this vicinity, claiming to have been a soldier in a New York regiment of cavalry (my informant thinks it the Fifth.) He remained about for some time without any apparent object, except to visit the battle fields over which he had marched and fought, and even stated that this was his only purpose here. Every day he would take long walks, first in one direction and then another, and uniformly carried a digging implement with him. This excited some suspicion, and

HE WAS WATCHED

by gentlemen who had the story of the buried cash revived by his appearance and action. He was found to walk up and down the different roads in the vicinity, scanning anxiously every tree that stood near the roadside, evincing such an interest in his search as was inconsistent with his story of interest only in the war scenes in which he had participated. For more than a week he kept up his visits to the adjoining country, and towards the close grew

GLOOMY AND MELANCHOLY

One evening about ten days from the time of his arrival he returned later than usual from his walks and declared his intention of leaving on the next day for his Northern home. After he had eaten his supper he called the gentleman with whom he was staying aside, and told him that the object of his visit to this country was not solely to visit old army scenes, but to secure

AN AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT HAD BEEN BURIED

in this vicinity during the summer of 1863, by a quartermaster of a New York brigade, who was an intimate friend of his. He said that he had been in the clerk's office where who secreted the money, and that

$62,000 WAS BURIED

amid the roots of a large tree somewhere in this vicinity. He stated that the officer who hid the money was then serving out a term in the penitentiary for some misdemeanor, and if the money was not found before it expired he (the officer) would himself

RETURN FOR HIS HIDDEN PLUNDER.

He seemed much chagrined at his failure to discover the spot where his defaulting friend had secreted his ill-gotton cash, and declared his fear that if the money was not found before his friend got out of prison it would be worthless. He said the money was in greenbacks and gold, in a tin box, and when buried was incased in a wooden box.

HIS STATEMENTS

were so clear and positive as to all the details of burial that not the slightest shadow of doubt was left upon the mind of my informant that $62,000 lie buried perhaps within a stone's throw of his own home; but where no one could tell save the one who hid it. The young man who thus gave positive assertion and assurance as to the truth of the rumor of the money buried is represented as being young and gentlemanly in appearance, well and neatly dressed, sober and deliberate in action, intelligent in conversation, and generally correct in habit and deportment. He left for his home on the next morning, imparting the above information, and since that date until a few days ago no knowledge as to his whereabouts or history has been possessed by any one here.

HE RETURNS WITH A COMPANION.

A short time since two well-dressed, gentlemanly looking and acting men stepped off the cars at Keedysville, a little town a few miles distant from here, directly across the river in Maryland. They secured a horse and buggy with the statement that they were from New York, had been soldiers in the late war and desired to revisit the battlefield of Antietam, its cemetery and adjoining army historical points. They spent some time about the country, apparently looking at the cemetery, &c., but truthfully to all time, and by one or two persons was this young man who had first come to search for the money recognized.

HIS COMPANION

is supposed to have been him who buried the treasure he had searched for years ago unsuccessfully, recently out from prison. Toward evening they drew near the Potomac River, crossed it and visited the large cement mill below the town and spent some time there looking at its working and conversing with the superintendent. To him they also told the story of their visit to old army camp grounds, and their journey from New York here to revisit them. It was late when they left, and they drove up to the town and out in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Nothing more is known of them until the next morning, near daylight, when they were crossed the ferry, and drove off toward Keedysville, where they took the train East.

A DISCOVERY AND SENSATION.

Hardly had the morning fairly dawned ere Mr. Myers, who lives about two miles from the place, on the road leading toward Duffield's depot, just above the Harper's Ferry wood, discovered that immense piles of dirt had during the night been thrown up from the root of a large oak tree standing by the roadside, a few hundred yards below his house, on the road leading toward the place. He and several of his workmen immediately went down to the place and found that a horse and buggy had been hitched to the fence during the night, and that at least three or four

WAGON LOADS OF EARTH

had been taken out from around the roots of the tree, by some unknown parties, evidently in search for something. While they were looking at the mysterious pile of earth, trying to divine the cause of the digging, one of them discovered a place from which had evidently been taken a box two feet in length by fifteen or eighteen inches in width, the decayed portions of which were scattered all about the opening. No sooner had this been discovered than the story of the

QUARTERMASTER'S HIDDEN CASH

was recalled, and it was at once decided that he had come and taken it away. The story of the discovery soon spread over the community, and large numbers of people came to view the spot where for nearly ten years

A SMALL FORTUNE LAY BURIED,

which had been sought after for a long time with great energy by several people who did not doubt its existence. I went to the spot, which is about a mile from town, and saw the evidences of the truth of what I have related. The other facts, as related, have been obtained by careful inquiry, and are perfectly reliable.

THE TREE

whose branches have shaded the substance of this story is a huge white oak, at least three feet in diameter, standing just inside the fence in a field now filled with ripening corn. The digging was begun just inside the fence, and extended in a semi-circle around the tree, the trench being about four feet wide all the way around. The plough was passed over the spot where the treasure was buried this season and several past ones, since it has been there without disturbing in the least its security.

WHAT THE COUNTY PAPER SAYS.

The following is an extract from the Shepherdstown *Register*, a paper published here, in relation to the discovery:

For some weeks past a rumor has been afloat in this community that a Federal Quartermaster during the war had buried some $60,000 in gold and greenbacks under the large white oak tree about a mile from town, on the left of the road leading to Duffield's, and that a few nights ago he came for his treasure and took it away. It is said that the Quartermaster was compelled to bury the money in order to keep the rebels from capturing the treasure, who were hotly pursuing him at the time. It is evident that somebody was digging for something, as we saw the trench which was dug ourself on Saturday last. A part of a wooden box was also lying in the trench, which it is supposed contained the money. Mr. Wesley Myers, who resides near the spot, states that the digging was done after night, and that the tracks of a vehicle could be seen the next morning. The trench is formed in a semi circle around the roots of the tree, and judging from the amount of earth thrown up, and the depth of the trench, considerable labor was performed.

To add to all the above evidence as to the truth of the story the two men—one of whom was undoubtedly recognized as the young man who came here just after the war, searching for the place where

THE MONEY WAS BURIED—

were seen with a large tin or metal box on their return to Keedysville, which they did not have when they left there for this place. To add further to the testimony it was found that two spades and a pick had been taken from the tenement mill, used during the night, and returned next morning, but misplaced. From all

THE EVIDENCES PRESENTED

there is little doubt but that the story of the burial of the money is true, and that the man who buried it came and got it a few nights ago. All the evidence points unmistakably to the truthfulness of these assertions, which are universally credited here. Thus the ill-gotten plunder of the war is claimed after it has been in the custody of mother earth for nine years.

HIDDEN PLUNDER.

A Federal Quartermaster Buries $62,000 During the War and Comes Nine Years After to Get It.

A Huge Oak Guards the Stolen Treasure—A Midnight Search After it—It is Found and Carried Away, but by Whom!—A Mystery that May Never be Solved.

[From the Toledo Blade.]
CONSTANT'S HOADS,
(Which is in the State of Kentucky),
September 7, 1872.

I felt fearful that the Loosville convensium would play smash with our people at the Corners, and it wuz deemed the best thing to do wood be to go there immejit, and stop whatever mite be goin wrong. The great and good Greeley wuz anxious I shood go. "It wood break my heart," sed the good old man, "ef Kentucky shood go agin me, thro my mistake. I love Kentucky. In a long and busy life uv fifty years. I wuz born in Kentucky, and on returnin to my native state—"

Here I stopped him. Senes his trip up in Noo Hampsheer, the good old man has fallen into a habit uv bein born in every State he happens to be talkin about.

Things was a leetle pekoolyer at the Corners. The niggers and the northern settlers all took the Triboon, and the nominashun uv Greeley had onsettled 'em. They wanted to vote for the old man, and I took mighty good pains to fix things for em. I ashoored em that we hed experienced a change uv heart—that the era uv good feelin wuz now about to be inoggerated, and that the nominashun uv Greeley wuz a berryin uv the hatchet. Jee Bigler profest to be satisfied, and I felt that I hed em. Hentz my anxiety for fear the Loosville convensium mite onsettle our people and lead em to do suthin wich would destroy my arrangements.

I packt my valise and started. I arrived in Loosville in due time, and on the cars for Secessionville (which is the nearest station to the Corners) I met Kernel McPelter. I wuz glad to see the kernel. He wuz from my home, and his face brought to my mind a thousand pleasant recollections, and beside my back hed bin empty four hours, and hizzen hed bin freshly filled. The kernel confirmed all that I had feared. The Dimocrisy uv the Corners hed taken the Loosville convenshun to be the actooal gimoine simon-pure Dimocratic convenshun, and hed psoshiated Greeley, and wuz to hev a mass convenshun to ratify O'Conor and Adams that afternoon. Ez he concloodid his statement the cars glode into Secessionville, and we jumped off.

"Wat is the hour uv the meetin' uv the convenshun?" askt I.

"Two," sed he.

"Good heavens!" sed I, lookin' at my watch, which I borrered uv an enthoosiastic nigger who persisted in going to sleep on our grounds in Chappaqua—I borrered it uv him without sayin anything to him about it—"it's one o'clock now, and I must be out one mile to ride."

There wuz no help for it. I hed to be there to stop this loonacy; and so the kernel and me both mounted the mule, and put out for the Corners. It wuz seven miles and a half. We both hed clubs, and we persuaded the mule to a trot. One mile was accomplished in eight minutes, and the gallant animal showed no signs of fatigue. If she at any time turned aside to cropp the herbage by the wayside, and if we were within three miles, and the mule wuz fresh, but we were exhausted with poundin her. The only question wuz, cood we hold out? My classic features were bathed in persperation and every muscle in my body ached with exertion. I could hear the howls of the multitood hurrahin for O'Conor, and that nerved my arm for another whack. The mule gave one convulsive start, and then, with the obstinacy uv her race, stood stock still, and wooden! Judge my feelins when I wuz agony! I cood see em movin in percession with an effigy uv the sainted Greeley, which in their ignorance they wuz about to hang, and there wuz I, who alone cood stop em, stranded within miles uv my native state—"

Wat a site met my eyes! There wuz Deekin Pogram beakin an effigy uv Greeley, Isaker Gavitt, and young Pennibacker hed a uv the Greeley campaine hats on, and sich, and the entire Corners wuz marchin in percession to a bonfire which they proposed to burn all this paraphernalia amid shouts uv "Hah for O'Conor!" They agoosed the old man and sacrificed his effigy and asserted herself, and their Dimocratic instinks rir likewise. The procession happenin to notis a nigger or two which curiosity hed attracted to the show, it went for em, and the nigger or two wuz undun in a minit. Pooty soon they treaten them niggers ez men and brethern, they knockt down two or em and hed one strung up to a tree, when they got a chance, by a strong ship built on the waves. I cleave it my way through the excitid crowd and cut that nigger down.

"Go back!" I yelled in a voice uv authority. "Deekin Pogram, hist that effigy uv the good and great Greeley up and saloot it. Bascom, unfurl them banners with the sainted names uv Greeley and Brown, and march in that fire with strong ship built on the waves. I cleave it my way through the excitid crowd and cut that nigger down.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¾.

THE Missouri *Democrat* says the object of Greeley's visit west is to visit the doubtful States—Kentucky and Maryland; that Grant can carry all the rest without his assistance.

JEFF. DAVIS was the guest of Louisville, Ky., about ten days ago, and Greeley on Saturday last. This is as it should be—first Jeff. Davis, then Greeley.

CHICAGO, true to its sensational instinct, is canvassing the best manner to celebrate the first anniversary of the great fire of the 9th of October, 1871. The *Tribune* thinks the fire the result of "defiance of well-known natural laws, and our own culpable negligence and folly." It don't see much in this to celebrate, and the idea of suspending labor for one day for such a purpose, it treats "as an outrage upon the community and an insult to popular intelligence."

IN March, 1863, General Hooker wrote the War Department from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, these words: "I would consider the services of an entire corps as entirely lost to this army were it to fall into the hands of Major-General Carl Schurz, the senior officer now on duty with it." It has been repeatedly declared by those who know, that when speaking on the Republican side, Schurz always demanded and received pay. This is the soldier and patriot who illustrated the doctrine of peace last night.

WE recommend to our readers the attentive perusal of the letter of General Boynton to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, published elsewhere. It is a conclusive reply to the slanders heaped on General Grant; it shows that the libellers have overdone their work, and that their inventions are in reality creating a strong feeling in favor of the President even among his opponents at the capitol. General Boynton is a free and candid writer, and has not been sparing in his criticisms on General Grant's administration, but he revolts at the personal slanders of the Democratic and Liberal (in lying) speeches and newspapers.

THE two *Tribunes*, of New York and Chicago, retract the libels against General Grant, charging him with partnership with J. Russel Jones, minister to Belgium, in certain real estate speculations. The New York concern says "General Grant is exonerated from any blame in the matter." The allegations against the President covered bribery, swindling and all sorts of official and personal corruption. Every charge of this character has been as thoroughly exploded as the calumny out of which the two *Tribunes* back, but most of the opposition orators and presses keep hammering away at them. It makes no difference; it pleases Greeley and don't hurt Grant.

THE stamp tax extended to nearly everything of a documentary nature a few years ago. Its range has been greatly narrowed by Congress, and on the 1st of October it will be removed entirely from all instrument except bank checks, drafts or orders. The question has arisen whether the Government should redeem those unused and which by the new revenue law will be no longer required, without further legislation or special appropriation. The following is the ruling just promulgated by the Internal Revenue Bureau:

Persons who have stamps on hand on and after the 1st day of October, 1872, which have not been used may send them to this office for redemption. These stamps will be sent at the risk and expense of the person sending them. They should be accompanied by an affidavit showing that they had never been used, to whom they belong, and, where it is practicable, when and of whom they were procured. Parties having blank instruments without stamps imprinted thereon which they desire to have redeemed or exchanged, may forward the same to the office to be examined, counted and cancelled. The instruments will be returned to the owner if he requests it, but at his risk and expense.

THE ILL-FEELING existing between France and Germany seems to be working out in various ways, and it will require the utmost firmness on the part of M. Thiers to prevent his hot-headed countrymen from acts that may precipitate another conflict. The arrest of M. About, a distinguished French author and journalist, at Strasburg by the Germans, and his trial by Court Martial, has created great excitement in France. About is an Alsatian and has always written violently against any acquiescence in the cession of that department to Germany. He lately visited Alsace for the avowed purpose of discovering how far it had become Germanized, and addressed large audiences in opposition to German rule. His arrest was ordered, but after an examination he was discharged on Saturday, getting off much better than was expected. A cable dispatch mentions another incident that will create ill-feeling in Germany. Count Von Arnim, who has been the German ambassador at Paris since the war, it is reported has resigned in consequence of the continued discourtesy with which he is treated in Paris. We presume this is social rather than official ill-manners. If the resignation it accepted diplomatic relations in a certain degree will be suspended between the two countries. It is intimated that Germany is not averse to fresh complications because of her desire to retain permanent possession of the important fortress of Belfort, which, under the treaty, is to be surrendered to France on the payment of the indemnity due Germany.

IN ORDER to get rid of its foolish endorsement of the falsehoods of the forger Paine, the *Post* starts two extremely original ideas in regard to the check, or draft, which Paine is reported to have exhibited to a Philadelphia audience, as having been drawn by Mackey. One is, that the draft was on Yerkes, and the other that on Yerkes' failure, Paine became the recipient of his customers' checks and drafts. The New York *Sun*, some time since, published what purported to be a fac-simile of this draft, and, according to it, the draft was on the Treasury and not on Yerkes. But this makes no difference, really. Even if drawn on Yerkes, in order to a settlement, the draft must go to the State Treasurer, otherwise, it cannot be regarded as having been paid. But it is well known that Yerkes' books and effects were seized by officers of the law, at once, when he failed. He was sent to the penitentiary, and his liabilities adjusted by the courts. Dr. Paine never could have secured a document of the kind he claims to have. The claim itself implies that the draft was never paid. In any aspect of the case, both Paine and the *Post* are in a bad position. It is certain Paine cannot honestly have such a document as he claims. He has a very low reputation. Falsehood, thieving and forgery are charged against him openly. The probabilities are that the document he exhibits embraces forgery, and his statements falsehoods. Yet this character-less diploma vender is endorsed by the *Post* against one of our own citizens. Could silliness and meanness further go?

MEETING TO-NIGHT.

To-night, at City Hall, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity will enjoy a rare treat in the speeches of Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago, and Hon. John Allison, late member of Congress from the Beaver district. Both of these gentlemen are justly celebrated for great eloquence and forensic ability. Mr. Storrs has once before addressed a Pittsburgh audience just subsequent to the late National Convention, on which occasion he fairly electrified his audience. His style has been likened to that of Gough, and carries with it the greatest enthusiasm. Of the great abilities of Mr. Allison it is needless for us to speak. His fame as an orator and statesman is known all over the land. One of the early pioneers in the cause of universal liberty, his voice and pen have been potent in bringing the country to its present high state of perfection. Let there be a grand turnout this evening at City Hall. The occasion will amply repay it.

THE BLAZE OF ENTHUSIASM.

It is difficult to even modestly refer to the vigor with which the canvass is being conducted, especially in Western Pennsylvania, and not seem to over-state actual facts. The people are not only thoroughly aroused, but the enthusiasm is more remarkable than has been known, except in the exciting days of the war. The people gather at Republican meetings in great multitudes, and listen with eager attention. Even impromptu gatherings are large, and a candid hearing is accorded every speaker. At Beaver, the other day, the thousands present stood over four hours, amid alternate sunshine and storm, listening to the addresses. At Franklin, after two immense meetings had been held, a third was organized, after ten o'clock at night, and addressed by Senators Wilson and Scott.

The immense momentum gained is of the greatest value. It has alarmed the opposition, and they are concentrating on this State their strongest speakers, and most powerful influences. The grip of the battle will soon be fully felt. Yet we have no thought that it will be possible to shake the hold of the people from the great central facts of the situation. They know that Hartranft's triumph in October means a grander triumph for Grant in November. They know that his election means prosperity, peace, the reduction of the debt, and the enforcement of the laws. They know quite as well that Mr. Greeley's success would mean disorder and turmoil. With these ideas well fixed, the purposes of the people are not to be shaken.

ON HIS WINDING WAY.

At the risk of seeming to continue to criticise Mr. Greeley, we refer to him again. He has fairly broken away from his keepers, and is on his mettle, developing a full fledged fight against all who have presumed to criticise his views or speeches. At Pittsburgh, he explained and justified his old secessien theories. At Cincinnati, he repudiated his Pittsburgh speech, in a pretended explanation. It is affirmed that telegrams from New York enlightened him on this point. Now, at Louisville and Newport, in good old Democratic Kentucky, he has broken loose again, and if we are not very greatly deceived, will be explaining those speeches within a few days.

We have no need to criticise, farther than we have done, the maudlin sentimentalities which form the basis of all his speeches. As a missionary sent to plead the rebels into good behavior, Mr. Greeley seems to be well received, but we fear that it is from the same motives that lead the heathen to occasionally flatter missionaries—the hope of substantial benefits. It is certain that Democratic good feeling toward Mr. Greeley is a sudden inspiration, and is not particularly sympathetic with his sentimentalisms.

At Newport, Kentucky, he apologized to his audience for the feeling entertained at the North on account of the treatment of Union prisoners in rebel prison pens. His language is, "I do not mean to say that some prisoners were not unjustly treated, but I really believe that the people on both sides meant to treat them with humanity, so far as they could do so, and where cruelties took place they were not understood to be approved by the great body of the people North and South." This palliation of a notorious outrage is the most contemptible of any of the utterances he has delivered himself of during his speaking tour. That the people North did not desire that rebel soldiers should be mistreated, is true enough; and where it could be avoided, they were not. If wounded, they were taken into the same hospitals with our own soldiers. If well, they were supplied with rations of wholesome food. There were but few complaints, even from rebels, much as they were interested to manufacture sentiment against us, that we mistreated our prisoners.

But who can forget Andersonville, and Salisbury, Libby and Belle Isle? Who does not know, that had there been a decent popular sentiment against the outrages practiced in these institutions, they would have been improved. The brutal falsehood was circulated that our brave boys, prisoners there, were as well cared for as were their own soldiers. Do we not know of the skeleton forms, that were brought home in coats? Did we not hear of the death line. Did we not know that our prisoners were compelled to live in the most loathsome manner, and that they were subject to the most unheard of brutalities? When was there ever a protest uttered against all this at the South,—by newspapers or people? On the contrary, was not the prevalent spirit there one of imparalleled bitterness toward our soldiers? In the face of these facts, the utterances of Mr. Greeley on this subject embrace the most stinging insult he has yet offered to our soldiers of the war.

At Louisville the vials of Mr. Greeley's wrath were poured out on the heads of the colored people. He proclaims that "it is a very discouraging fact presented to us, that there is no other class so generally and so bitterly opposing us as they are. There is no other class, as a class, who insist so thoroughly on misapprehending and misrepresenting us. I say not this to excite prejudice against them. They are ignorant, and their ignorance is not their own fault, though it is their misfortune. They are misled, and we are culuminated in their ears." Ignorance may be of two kinds,—that of technical learning, and that of men and things. We affirm that as regards education, even the colored people at the South have made amazing progress since the war. At the North, there is very general intelligence among our colored fellow citizens. So far as practical sagacity goes, they have been bright and clear for many years. What slave of the South did not instinctively know that the war of the rebellion meant their deliverance from slavery? They have the same intelligent instinct now. They know that the sentimentalisms of Mr. Greeley would not be respected for five minutes, by the rebel element South, were he elected President. They know that the very first objects of vindictive revenge would be themselves. Their strong, hard sense points out to them their danger. They are not ignorant, and in saying so Mr. Greeley slanders them.

Mr. Greeley has broken loose. We do not doubt that all along his route he will make speeches, with his usually bad judgment. We are gratified to have him go on. He is making votes steadily for Grant and Wilson.

THE French Band has had an ovation on its return to Paris. M. Paulus and M. Maury selected for the opening concert the pieces that had been most successful in the United States. The scene was the garden of the Tuilleries. The crowd was immense. M. Paulus was happy; he had carried triumphantly, so to speak, the banner of French art through America. The pieces in the programme were played. M. Paulus still kept his position; the audience became expectantly aware that a surprise was in store for them. Presently the band burst forth with the "Star Spangled Banner." (Applause.) Then came "Yankee Doodle." (Redoubled applause.) A slight pause. Now the first notes of the "Marseilles." The crowd becomes enthusiastic, men shout, women wave their handkerchiefs. The piece is encored; it is too much for French endurance. The men invade the circle reserved for the musicians; insist on shaking hands with them; throw up their caps, not as if they were mad. M. Paulus makes a frantic effort to rally his men, but it is useless, and so he escapes while he may and takes refuge in a coffee house.

GENERAL NEWS.

TOOTH picks have become an important article of trade. One tooth pick factory in America next January.

MR. R. W. EMERSON thinks of making a trip to Europe while his house is rebuilding.

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BANK SAFES.

Where to Locate Them—The Lessons of Experience.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks of the recent robbery of a Baltimore bank by digging into the vault from an unoccupied back room. When the Ocean Bank, some time after it was cleaned out in Greenwich street, moved up to Broadway, the directors determined not to be caught by the vault trick again. So they bought an enormous safe and planted it squarely in the middle of the new room. There it stood, the admiration of depositors and the challenge of burglars. With lights burning all night and a street watchman on duty, the Ocean Bank was then deemed to be secure against burglars; though unfortunately the security did not extend to the inner financial affairs of the institution. Burglars are among the most accomplished artisans of our time, and we do not confidently say that anything in the safe-cracking line is impossible to them. But a safe thus exposed to view on all sides, and under constant espionage from the street, is certainly more secure against assault than the old-fashioned vaults which abut on partition walls. These vaults offer the most cordial invitations to burglars to "come and take;" and they never fail to respond to the call when a room can be hired directly in the rear of the vault. What with fine chisels, powerful sledge-hammers, jack screws, and other admirable apparatus, they are perfectly sure of the inside of the vault sooner or later. It is only a question of time; and the man who struggles for a prize of $100,000 and upward can afford to dig patiently. No mere thickness of stone or iron can keep burglars out of bank vaults if they can only lease the room next door. This great truth being now incontestibly established we should think that banks having their vaults thus alluringly placed would take a little pains to find out who occupies and what is going on in that particular part of the adjoining premises which touches the rear of the treasure houses.

A Wretched Wedding Night.

The following sensational narrative appears in a French newspaper of the 5th instant: "M. Guillaume was, two days ago, married to a young and pretty woman, with whom he was deeply in love. In the evening, after a modest wedding repast, the newly married couple retired to their domicile in the Rue Monge, when, happy to find themselves alone, they talked together, until a late hour, of the past, and of the future which seemed to smile upon them. While conversing their lamp went out, and the young couple went to sleep without relighting it. They were suddenly awakened by a noise at the door just as daylight was commencing; and they then saw an unknown individual advancing in a threatening attitude towards their bed. 'I knew it,' he cried, in a terrible voice, and drawing a dagger from his pocket, the stranger commenced an onslaught on the pair. A desperate struggle ensued, the consequences of which might have been fatal but for the interference of other lodgers in the house, who were alarmed by the disturbance. M. Guillaume was discovered lying on the floor, pierced with seven wounds, two of which were serious; while his wife lay by his side, also in a state of inse sibility, though fortunately unhurt. The bride and bridegroom, it was discovered subsequently, had been the victims of a most unfortunate mistake. M. C——, a lodger in the house, who occupied an apartment similar to that of M. Guillaume, but situated in the story above, had made a mistake in coming home, and thought he had surprised his wife in an act of infidelity. The man had been, it was said, indulging in copious libations during the evening, and to this his unfortunate error is to be attributed. M. C—— was arrested at once, and hopes are entertained that M. Guillaume's life may be saved.

How to Serve a "Shyster."

Lord Norbury had frequently observed a low prisoners' attorney touring in the dock for business among the prisoners, and was determined to punish him. So, on one occasion, as the attorney was climbing over the rails of the dock, after conferring with the prisoners, His Lordship called out to the jailer:

"Jailer, put that man back—one of your prisoners is escaping!"

Whereupon the jailer thrust the lawyer back into the dock—but having worked his way to the front of the dock, he addressed the Judge, when the following conversation took place between them:

Attorney. "My Lord, there is a mistake, I am an attorney."

Lord Norbury. "I am very sorry, sir, indeed, to see a gentleman of your respectable position in the dock as a prisoner."

Attorney. "But, my lord, I have committed no crime."

Lord Norbury. "Oh, sir, I have nothing to say to that—*that* must be decided by a jury of your countrymen."

Attorney. "But, my lord, there is no charge—no indictment against me."

Lord Norbury. "Then, sir, you will be discharged by public proclamation at the end of the assizes." (To the jailer.) "Jailer, put back that prisoner."

Whereupon the officer thrust back the limb of the law, and kept him until the rising of the court, when His Lordship sent to the jailer a message instructing him to let hi

The Pope and the Cardinals.

Referring to the death of Cardinal Quaglia the *Daily Telegraph* says: "There was a time when twenty-seven vacancies in the College of Cardinals would have set all the Courts of Europe on a headlong course of emulation to snatch one of the prizes, and when the nomination of a Pope was held to be the first of earthly events; but revolutions have brought new political interest and a new scale of historical measurement. The Vatican once filled fifty pages where it now fills one. Nevertheless, it still wields a degree of power which the greatest of States cannot afford to despise, although the ability of Papal politicians has been curiously overrated. In view of the next Papal election the choice of twenty-seven cardinals becomes an event of European importance, and even Protestant England cannot look on with indifference, although, of course, her hopeless heresy forbids her to beg a single hat. The prelate who aspires to become a cardinal must display no faint-hearted attachment to the Vatican; but he who has already won the highest honors has a less strong inducement to close his ears against the whisperings of Liberalism: nay, in time, perhaps, he may so fall away as to look for a successor to Pio Nono among bishops who might make terms with Victor Emmanuel. His Holiness lessens that danger so long as he gives away no hat, but mutely proclaims that twenty-seven of those precious badges await the ecclesiastics who shall display the most unswerving fidelity to the wish of the Holy See. Thus the prelates are virtually subjected to a competitive examination, not merely in holiness, but also in hatred of Liberalism. Of course the selection cannot be postponed indefinitely, and indeed it is whispered that some of the vacancies will soon be filled. But there is no immediate hurry, for the College of Cardinals will have nothing particular to do until the election of the next Pope."

Sending Fresh Peaches to Europe.

There is no telling to what extent the fruit business of Maryland and the adjacent States may be carried in the due course of time—what with the canning and drying processes, now introduced so extensively, the time will soon come when a discovery will be made by which fresh fruit, now considered perishable in a day or two after being gathered, can be so preserved as to be carried across the ocean by the speedy conveyances furnished by our steamships to Europe. A step has been made in this direction already, as we learn from the *Delaware Transcript* of the 17th, which says that "on Wednesday last J. B. Fennimore, Esq., packed a crate of choice peaches and forwarded them by the steamship City of Limerick, of the Inman line of mail steamers, to Her Majesty the Queen of England, at Windsor Castle. The peaches are of the varieties known as 'Yorks' and 'Yorks' Favorites,' and separately wrapped in a paper prepared by a man in Boston for preserving fruits from decay. Mr. Fennimore has made a series of experiments with the paper, and now makes the first bold experiment of transporting fresh peaches direct to Europe. He also shipped a crate to the captain of the steamer, who agrees not to open it till he gets to Liverpool, and acquaint Mr. Fennimore with the success of the experiment."—*Baltimore American.*

THE Mormon Sunday schools are unique of their kind. The text-book embodies sanitary as well as religious teaching. Here is a shot direct, for instance, at all spirituous liquors, and all smokers or chewers of tobacco:

"Q. Why are not hot drinks good for man?

A. Because they relax and weaken the stomach and indeed the whole body.

Q. Why is it not good to smoke or chew tobacco?

A. Because these habits are very filthy, and tobacco is of a poisonous nature, and the use of it debases men."

Some of the Mormon hymns also are queer productions. Not all of them, however, as some of the best hymns of Watts, Cowper and the Wesleys are in their collection. What, however, would we think of our Sabbath schools singing this smooth verse:

"The Mormon fathers love to see
Their Mormon families all agree;
The prattling infant on the knee
Cries, 'Daddy, I'am a Mormon.'"

PERSONAL.

MR. STANLEY will begin lecturing in America next January.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

KEEPING HAMS.

The custom with many is to leave the hams hanging in the smoke-house till they are wanted for use. The smoke-house is kept darkened, and so often as once a week, a small fire is kindled, the same as is employed for curing the meat. This plan is cheap and not very troublesome, if you have a smoke-house. In packing houses in large cities they cover the hams, after they are smoked, with cloth neatly fitted and sewed together; after which the sack or covering is coated with whitewash or other similar preparations. Ordinarily the meat is covered with paper before the cloth covering is applied. A less expensive way for farmers to preserve their smoked meat, is to wrap each piece separately in paper and pack them in barrels or boxes along with oats, cut straw or chaff. Some use dry ashes, but properly pulverized, charcoal, or clay dried and pulverized, would be better. These substances absorb moisture, keep the flies from coming to the meat, and at the same time allow the air to circulate round it. The packages containing the meat should be placed in a cool, airy or dry place.

OLD AND NEW PASTURES.

George Geddes, in the New York *Tribune*, talks of the relative value of old and new pastures. The former yield grasses that produce the best milk, but the number of acres necessary for a cow is large, often as high as three acres. The latter produce abundantly of grasses that are relished by all kinds of stock, one acre often being able to support more than one animal, but the milk product is inferior. To sum up he says: To state this question of old and new pastures in the shortest form, it will be sufficient to say that if I was about to hire my cow pastured, I should desire to have her in an old field not overstocked. If I was to raise pasture, either to use myself or to be used in the pasturage of other men's cows, I should prefer to have it freshly seeded, for the greatly increased quantity of grass of the new seeding would much more than equal in value the better quality, but smaller quantity, of grass on the old field.

PLANTING BULBOUS ROOTS.

Of all fertilizers, well rotted cow manure has been found the best for these, and especially if mixed with a portion of fine sand. They should be set about four inches beneath the surface of the ground, and a little sand put about the roots when being planted. A very wet soil usually rots the roots, and a dry one detracts from the size of the bloom. A soil in which garden vegetables do well, is the best for these plants.

October is the best month to plant all the hardy specimens in open ground, and more tender species for parlor and glass-house culture. They all thrive in rich and fertile soil. They are not only all beautiful blossoms, but many are delightfully fragrant. No flower garden is complete without a choice collection of lovely blooming bulbs.

RUSSIAN METHOD OF KEEPING FRUIT.

A method of preserving fruit quite frequently adopted in Russia, consists in slacking fresh lime by sprinkling with water, and adding a little creosote. The fruit is to be packed in wooden boxes, with a layer of the prepared chalk powder of an inch in depth at the bottom. The layer is to be first covered with a sheet of paper, and upon it the fruit is laid so as to touch each other. On the first layer of fruit another sheet of paper is placed with the lime powder sprinkled over it, and a sheet of paper over this, upon this another layer of the fruit is spread as before, and the process continued until the box is full. The corners may then be filled with charcoal. If a tight fitting cover is put on the box, the fruit, it is said, will maintain its natural freshness for at least a year.

SEED POTATOES.

The following are the ideas of an old farmer in Maine on seed potatoes, as given in the Lewistown *Journal*: We use the ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground until dead ripe. Plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably when the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubers are then in their most vigorous state. Disconnect them from the parent stock at that time and they retain their vigor. Instead of deteriorating, as most all of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot. As long ago as 1815, and subsequently, observations led him to make some experiments to test the theory, and he finds it the proper course to pursue. Is it not often said that late planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early? The lateness of their planting, presumedly, prevent perfect ripening, hence the principle of the above reasoning would be in force.

HOW TO SELECT GOOD FLOUR.

1. Look at its *color*; if it is white with a slightly yellowish or straw colored tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, the flour is not good. 2. Examine its *adhesiveness*; wet and knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Flour made from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3. Throw a lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump, the flour has life in it; if it falls like powder, it is bad. 4. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape, given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests, it is safe to buy. With these modes were given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of that which is the "staff of life."

TO CLEAN CIDER CASKS.

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Farmer* writes: To cleanse musty or foul casks, put in a quantity of unslacked lime and then pour in boiling water until the same is slacked. Put in the bung and shake until the water and lime has come in contact with every part of the barrel. Let it stand six or eight hours, emptying out and smell the cask, and if not clean repeat the operation, and after having again emptied out the lime, burn a strip of cloth dipped in melted brimstone in the cask, fastening it by the bung, and a cask must be foul, indeed, that can not be purified by this process.

TECHNICAL MEASURES.

For the benefit of our readers, we give a table of measures for their practical use: A firkin of butter equals 56 pounds; a sack of coal 224 pounds; a truss of straw 36 pounds; a stave of hemp 32 pounds; a pack of flour 280 pounds; a quintal 100 pounds; a piggot of steel 120 pounds; a truss of hay 56 pounds; a bash 80 bushels; a kilderkin 18 gallons; a barrel 36 gallons; a hogshead 54 gallons; a puncheon 84 gallons. English prices current often speak of the prices per quarter; to reduce this to bushels, multiply the price by seven and divide by twelve, and it will give the price, at the same rate by the barrel: Thus if wheat is quoted at fifty-six shillings a quarter, multiply fifty-six by seven, and divide by twelve, and it will give the price, thirty-two shillings eight pence a barrel.

PEAR TREES IN GRASS.

In the last report of the American pomological society, an Iowa orchardist communicates the fact that he has been engaged for twenty-five years in growing pears, and has lost one time by blight, fifty times as many as he now has growing. In 1864 he ceased to cultivate his trees, and allowed them to grow to grass, which he kept down by cutting every few weeks; and to keep the sod open he spread a barrow load of manure around each tree in autumn. Since that date, eight years ago, he has not lost a tree.

TOMATO CATSUP.

Wash the tomatoes and break them open unpared. Put them in a large tin pan or kettle and boil them an hour or two; then strain them as dry as possible. To every gallon of pulp add 4 tablespoonfuls of salt, 4 do. black pepper, 2 do. mustard, 1 do. allspice, 1½ do. cloves, 4 do. cinnamon, 1 coffee cup brown sugar, 1 pint of vinegar; boil slowly an hour, then bottle and cork tight.

HOW TO BORE HOLES IN GLASS.

Any hard steel tool will cut glass with great facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. A drill may be used, or even the hand alone. A hole may be readily enlarged by a round file. The ragged edges of glass may also be thus smoothed with a flat file. Flat window glass can be readily sawed by a watch spring saw, by the aid of this solution. In short, the most brittle glass can be wrought almost as easily as wood by the use of cutting tools kept constantly moist with camphorized oil of turpentine.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schwarm, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor,

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

ELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LENN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Center;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL P. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. M. AINEY, Bedford;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Shaler.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
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Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,
Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.
Birmingham Passenger Railway Company's Mortgage 6's and part and Interest.
Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.
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BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
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M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.
Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of corresponding.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyers, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McCreery, Jno. H. Ricketson,
L. Morgenstern, Augs. Kieber,
Percy Keil.
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Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 48 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points, and proceeds allowed on their deposits.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 23, 1872.

The tone of the local money market continues to soften down, and the greetings grow less and less uninviting to the seeker after loans. The deposits, which had run down considerably with a number of the banks during the early part of last week, have been, since Thursday, accumulating, and the moneyed institutions of the city, with the commencement of the week, find themselves as strong as they were ten days ago. The community here is sound, and confidence remains unshaken. That there will be an occasional failing here is a thing to be looked for, but when such a misfortune does come, it never amounts to much, as scarcely ever less than fifty cents on the dollar is realized from bankrupt's parties in this vicinity, and in many instances a much greater sum, showing conclusively that the business men of Pittsburgh, as a general thing, so far as pecuniary matters are concerned, are worthy of all credit and confidence that any business community is entitled to.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, says: "There was less demand for money to day at most of the leading banks, many of which have sent currency to the country, but this movement was not general."

The Louisville *Courier Journal* of Saturday says: "The local money market is working close at 9 to 10 per cent., but there is no distressing stringency."

The New Orleans *Republican* of Friday says: "There is no change to refer to in the money market. The banks continue to discount all offerings of approved short paper."

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says: "The demand for accommodation comes not only from the city customers of the banks, but also from country banks, asking for re-discounts, and a considerable portion of the funds of the banks of this city are to this class of borrowers."

Sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, 7-30's, at 94, forty-six shares M. & M. National Bank stock at 76¾, and twelve shares Mechanics' National Bank at 99½ were made to-day.

In real estate there is about the usual amount of business doing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	114
Bonds—1881	113½
" (6 coupons)	112½
5-20— 1862	114½
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40's	111¾
" (coupons)	111¾
Currency 6's	117¾

RAILWAYS

New York Central	93½
Erie	23½
Harrisburg	113
Michigan Southern	87¾
Rock Island	109¼
North Western	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	83½
Adams Express	68½
American Express	67½
Pacific Mail	67¾

Moore, Gilbough, Bend & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	87½
Reading R. R.	56¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Old Creek & Allegheny R. R.	53½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	63
Philadelphia & Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	34½
Pittsburgh City 7's	104½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93
Central Transportation	47½

NEW YORK, September 23, 1872.

Money easy and without any new excitement. The opening rate was 7 per cent., but there was afterwards a gradual decline to 2@1 per cent. Sterling strong and higher; 109½ for sixty days, and 110¾ sight. Gold was weak and lower in the morning, and declined from 114¾ to 114¼, but subsequently became firm and advanced to 114½, closing at 114 to 114¼. Carrying rates, 1 per cent. An attempt was made late in the day to establish a gold worth a consideration to-morrow, but failed for the want of strength in the particular elements of the movement. Clearings $58,000,000. Treasury disbursements $25,000. Customs receipts $450,000. Governments strong at an advance, except new 5's, which were off 8@3/8. State bonds firmer, except new South Carolinas. Stocks opened about steady at Saturday's closing prices. During the two calls they were quiet and dull and without noticeable fluctuation. Erie alone was active, and the corner therein was renewed vigorously. It appears that Daniel Drew called in his loans of stock, which resulted in the difference between cash and regular being inconsiderable, from ½ per cent. at the opening to 3/32 per cent. at three o'clock. At the Stock Exchange over 16,000 shares of Erie were bought in under the rule, at prices ranging from 32½ to 34½, the stock selling in the regular way at 51@51¼. The stock bought in was on account of parties who were unable to make deliveries. It is reported that a corner will be made even more severe than before next week, in consequence of the firmness with which the capital stock is held. The general market is devoid of firmness, though weak and partially lower, closing, however, steady with a partial recovery. Erie was very strong at the close; transactions therein were very large inde pendent of the corner. Rock Island declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on October 25d. The New Jersey Central and Delaware & Lackawanna Roads have decided to pass a dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Adams Express, none; Fargo Express, 73; American Merchants' Express, 68¾; United States Express, 78¾; Pacific Mail, 67¾; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 53¾; Harlem, 113; Michigan Central, 112½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Union Pacific, 38½; Illinois Central, 110; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, none; Toledo & Wabash, 39¼; Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago & Alton, none; O. & M., 42¾; Quicksilver, none; C. C. & I. C., 35¾; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul, 55; do preferred, 75¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 113¾ bid; 5-20s '62, 114¾ bid; do '64, 114¾ bid; do '65, 114¾ bid; do '65 new, 113¾@114; do '67, 114@114¾; do 68, coupons, 113¾; 10-40s do 113¾@113¾; currency 6s, 112½@112¾; new 5 per cents 111, sales.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73¾; do new, 72¾; South Carolina July, 24; do April 25½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; U. P. L. g. 79; U. P. Inc B. 79.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, September 23, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

B. Bailey,	Bellaire	1 car
M Varner	Chicago	1 "
Greenwald & K	Forest	1 "
Greenwald & K Up.	Sandusky	2 "
Marks Bro.	Springfield	1 "
Neely Bros.,	Mansfield	2 "
J. Manning	Londonville	1 "
P M Snyder	Orville	1 "
J. Wolfe,	Canton	1 "
C. F. Liblile,		1 "
W. Thompson	Bellaire	1 "
C. M. Helmes,	Canal Dover	2 "
G. Shaw,		1 "
J. Schoenbaker,	Irwinville	1 "
J. P. Rosetten	Bellaire	2 "
W. G. Mayer,	Bellaire	2 "
B. C. Secrest,		1 "
S. Jolliffe,		1 "
John Miller,		1 "
Johnathna Miller,		1 "
McCracken & Co.,		2 "
J. K. Barnes,		1 "
D. Dobbins,		1 "
J. McCreary,		3 "
Total		31 "

HOGS.

Orr, W. & Co.,	E. Liberty	1 car
J. Rothchilds,		1 "
E. Hector,		1 "
Total		3 "

CATTLE.

There was again a good supply, although about 100 head short of last Monday; in addition to the 32 cars above noted, there were about 24 cars driven in from the adjoining country, making 62 cars in all; or, counting 18 to the car, 936 head. Trade opened slow, especially for the common and inferior grades, and as the supply was considerably in excess of the demand, dragged all the way through; the supply of good butcher cattle was again light, and this particular kind sold quick enough and at full prices. The butchers generally were on hand, but they did no', as a rule, buy as many cattle as they did last Monday, hence, the supply was in excess of the demand, and this is evident from the fact that there were a number driven home unsold. The quality, as already intimated, was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of the lower grades, old cows, thinnish steers, and tough bulls, as we seen but few fat cattle on hand, prime fat steers, such as our best butchers are in the habit of buying, were scarce, and we doubt whether there were enough of this kind to meet the demand. In regard to prices there was but little change to note as compared with last Monday; prime to extra butcher stock, 6¾ @7¼; medium to good, 6@6¾; common to fair, 5@5¾; old cows, 3½@4; bulls, 2½@3 cents.

As will be seen, there was out a single car load from Chicago, and it is probable that our drovers will give that point a wide berth for some time to come, as there is no money in buying cattle there for this market; good cattle are worth nearly as much there as they can be bringing in, while common cattle are not worth much any place. The cattle brought in from the adjoining country are improving somewhat in point of quality, and but for this one thing our supply would be very light in this market at all; as it is, however, we are obliged to draw on Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for our best stock.

Reefer & Byer 20 head mixed Washington Co. stock at 4¼@6 cts.

Glass & Bro. sold 16 head cows and heifer from Lawrence Co. at 3¼@5 cts.

Fred Hefner sold 21 small thin heifers and steers weighing from 500 to 900 lbs. at 4 to 4½ cents.

Jacob Neely & Bro. sold 3 cars of mixed Ohio stock at 5¾@6¼.

Flinner & Shelmandle 20 head of Butler Co. steers and heifers at 2¾@4½; 2 bulls at 2¾.

Hamilton & Co. sold one car of fair to good Lawrence Co. steers at 4@5 cts.

L. Rothchilds & Co. sold one car mixed Ohio stock at 5¾@6¾.

Zeigler & Lobaugh 44 from Green Co. sold 14 at 6¼@6½; drove 20 to East Liberty.

Zeigler & Lobaugh 44 from Washington Co. 13 to Avery sold at 5¾@6¾.

Hartley & Co. sold 2 loads of Ohio and 1 load from Washington Co. at 4¼@7¼.

Theodore Kestner sold one cow at 4 cents and 2 heifers at $5,50@6,45.

Z. Ihrig sold 16 butcher stock from Chicago at 6@7 cts.; 24 from Washington Co. at 3@5½; 30 from Western Virginia at 4½@6¾.

H. Krause & Son report 8 head mixed Ohio stock at 4¾@6¼.

Bentley, Hixon & Co sold 95 mixed stock from Guernsey Co., Ohio, for James McCreary, at 3½ to 6 cents.

S. Marks & Bro. report having sold 79 at 5¼ @7¼.

J. Trautman sold 37 good Ohio stock at 5 to 6¼ cts.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 19 from Washington Co. at 4@6 cents; also 16 from Ohio at 6½; H. Innes, Lafferty & Co. report 8 from Penna. and 55 from Ohio at from 4¾ to 5¾.

Holmes & Hunter sold 22 head of mixed stock at 4 to 6¾.

Orr, Williams & I. sold one car from Guernsey Co. and one car from Knox Co., Ohio, at 4@6¼.

James Hamilton sold 15 head of Washington stock at 3¾@5¼ cts.

Orr & McAlister 80 head of mixed stock from Ohio at 4½ to 6.

Jacob Schamberg sold 36 Washington Co. stock at 4½ to 6; 20 left over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply through not overly large footing up about 1,500 head, was nevertheless pretty well up to the demand; there was a scarcity of lambs about three fourths of the entire number on sale being sheep; hence, there was an over supply of the latter and the market was dull though prices were about the same as last Monday, ranging from $2,50 per head up to 6 cents per lb. Lambs sold pretty much as to quality, may have brought a slight advance; say from $1,50 to 4,50 per head according to size quality and condition.

Kelley & Fahley 75 head of good to prime Armstrong Co. sheep at $2 per head to 6 cents per lb.

James Hatcher wholesaled 75 mixed sheep at an average of 5 cents.

R. S. Snyder 80 from Butler Co. at from 5¾ @4½ per head.

John Reeper of Butler Co. sold 25 sheep at 4¼ @5 per head and 125 lambs at 6¼@6¾.

A. Stakely & Son sold 69 sheep and lambs at 5½ to 4¼.

Reefer & Ackerman report 240 from Lawrence Co. sold sheep at 5¾@5½ per head; and lambs at $3@3,75.

Flinner & Shelmandle of Butler, report 200; sold sheep at 5¾@5½ per head; and lambs at $3@3,75.

Adam Eckert 160 of Butler Co. stock; sold sheep at 4¾ to 4½; lambs at $3@4; 60 on commission, sheep from Washington County, at $2,70 @3,70.

M. Hinmes of Beaver Co. reported 147; sold sheep at 4¾@5¾ per head, lambs at $3@4.

I. C. McKeese of Butler Co; 212; quoted lambs at $3,50@3,75; and sheep at $3@4.

Thos. Watson of Ohio sold 115 Ohio sheep for C. F. Liblin at 3½ to 5 cts.

James Hyworth reports 124 from Beaver Co. at an average of $3,25 per head.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 23, 1872.

Crude is reported firmer and quoted at $2,75 per bbl. bbl, and $2,80@2,85 asked, equal to 7¾ @7¾ cents. per gallon here. Refined is quiet and unchanged; 23¾ is still regarded as the combination price, with sales of 5,500 barrels reported in Philadelphia at that figure. There is nothing doing in futures of any consequence, and it seems to be the policy of the combination to keep the market as well under control as possible.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R. Wormser, Myers & Co., 100 bbls to Logon Bros., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 156 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 386 bbls to Wm. King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co., 973 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 311 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1646

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Model O W, acct. J Bushnell		148
Sperling O W, acct. Sperlingsdorf		80
Sanborn O W, acct. W Stewart		542
Oleopolis O W, acct. W Stewart		154
Cosmos O W, acct. T King		296
American O W, acct. T. T. Miller		160
Pittsburgh City Co		74
Radiant O W, acct. Stevenson		906
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson		148
Alladdin O W, acct. H. W. L. Tweddle		222
Peerless O W, acct. T. T. Miller		160
Star O W, acct. McKelvy		74
Riverside O W, acct. W. Stewart		203
Total		3185

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	13	Caughey & H	6
W. Smith	2	Reese G & Co	2
Byers, McC. & Co	1	McKnight & Co	3
Lewis O & P	1		
Total	27		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	5		

PENN'A CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Foster	4	J Reamer	2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Wm. Smith	1		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Reiter & Co	1	Bogers & B	1

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 23, 1872.

ALE.—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $9 per bbl. half do, $4,50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5,50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2,50 for half do.

ASHES.—Soda Ash firmer and higher; Common, 5; Refined, 6@6¾. Nitrate, 5. Pots and Pearls firm but unchanged, former, 10; latter, 11.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53, Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUTTER.—We can report a steady demand for the better grades, and prices are maintained, notwithstanding the receipts are increasing; sales at 20 to 25 for medium to prime, and 27@28 for choice roll. Low grade butter is very dull, and stocks are accumulating.

BEANS.—Small sales at $2,50@3.

BROOM CORN.—Continues quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged; 4@7 cents.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

COUNTRY LARD.—8@9 cts. per lb.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2,00.

CHEESE.—Is firm, especially prime Goshen which may be quoted in a jobbing way at 15½ @16; there is not so much call for the lower grades. Sweitzer unchanged at 14@15.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS.—Penn Mills, A No.6 4-4 sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatook 12¾; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine; 11½; Cotton Flannels, Cotton Twine, 36. White Carpet Chain, fine, 36; colored, 43.

EGGS.—The market continues weak, and notwithstanding the supply is by no means large, it seems to be in excess of the demand; quotations may be fairly given at 22@23 cents.

FRUITS.—Apples are dull, and while the receipts are only fair, stocks are accumulating; we reduce quotations to $1@1,50 per bbl. Peaches, $1,25@1,75 per box. Plums, $3,50@ 4,50 per bushel. Grapes, 3@5 cents per pound.

FLOUR.—We can report a steady jobbing trade and regular sales at quotations: $7,75@8 for Wisconsin's; $8,25@8,50 for Minnesotas; and the question for choice old stock; and $8,25 @8,50 for red winter wheat. The eastern markets, particularly New York, are reported strong Liverpool is steady.

GROCERIES.

COFFEE.—Rio Coffee is lower at the point of purchase and our eastern importers have let go on the lower grades but are firm as to the choice and fancy qualities, which are not coming forward in quantity. The decline on roasting grades in the last month is 1¼ to 2c per lb. with a good prospect of still lower prices in October. The mail news from Rio under date August 22d is to the effect that coffees are gradually declining under the large and increasing receipts from the interior. The receipts, however, comprise the lower grades, while the better descriptions are unprecedently scarce and prices nominal, but with an upward tendency. The shipments to Europe in the last year have been about one-half that of former years, and if this continues larger quantities will be forced into this country at, it is presumed, lower rates than have ruled for twelve months. The stocks in this market are light—our merchants, with their usual sagacity, having prepared for purchasing at the present or future lower market.

We subjoin some statistics received by last Rio steamer, showing shipments from Rio to the United States and Europe in the last three years.

	1872.	1871.	1870.
United States,	1,070,947	1,455,943	1,174,494
Europe,	480,429	968,655	725,744

105,188 bags sailed for the United States from the 31st of July to the 22nd of August, with stock of 95,000 bags unsold:

The Rio telegram received to-day is as follows, dated Rio 8th inst. Purchases since the 25th of August, 35,000 bags; stock, 75,000 bags. Daily receipts larger than last year at same date.

SUGARS.—Refined Sugars are still high with no prospect of any material decline, at least not until the demand ceases. Raw firm at our quotations.

Syrups, in good request at our figures—the tendency upward on the finer grades.

Rice, lower.

GRAIN.—There is only a fair demand for Wheat in this market, but prices are firm in sympathy with the advices from other points; we continue former quotations $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime red, $1,70 for amber and $1,75@ 1,80 for white, according to quality; the inquiry, what little there is, emanates from country millers—the mills here have bought little or no wheat here for several months. Oats scarce and in demand and prices are firm though unchanged; 40@41 for new, according to quality and 43 @46 for old. Largely increased receipts are anticipated soon, as dealers generally have been buying pretty freely. There is an occasional inquiry for corn, but the supply in this market is light though fully equal to the demand; we continue to quote at 57 to 58.

LUMBER.—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $35; second do, $30; third do, $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed lumber—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving, on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $30; matched & weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch patent unplaned $20; Twelve inch vertical do., $53; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45. Shingles—Coarse, $4,50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,50; ath, $4,50.

SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¼; A 12¾@12¾; B, 12@12¾; Ex. C, 11¾ to 11¾; C, 11¾; Chesapeake extra, C, 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾ to 10¾; P. R. 10 to 10¾; Demerara, 11¾ to 11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Para 25 to 23; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 29; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9½; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 30; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1.25.

HAY.—Is quoted steady with a demand fully up to the supply; we continue to quote baled at $27@28 per ton, as to quality.

BAKED OIL.—No. 1 Rosin is still quoted at 75 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS.—Quoted in a jobbing way, at $4,00 @4,50 per bbl., according to quality.

PROVISIONS.—Ham shoulders, 8¾c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 13½c; Rib Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 19c; Dried Beef, 20c; Lard, in tierces, 10½; kegs and bbls, 10¾c; pails 11½c. Mess Pork, $15,50.

POULTRY.—Sales of spring chickens at 50 @60 cts per pair, as to size.

POTATOES.—Irish quoted nominally at $1,75 @2 per bbl. Sweets unchanged at $4@4,50 for Baltimore and $5@5,50 for Jerseys.

SEEDS.—There is less inquiry for Timothy Seed and we reduce our quotations 25 cents per bushel as follows: $3,75@4 per bushel. No demand and nothing doing in Clover. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1,80.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 93@94cts, in a jobbing way.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 23.—5 P. M.—Consols' Money 92¾@92¾; 5-20s '65, 92¾; 5-20s '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 87¼; new 5s, 89. Erie 18¾.

PARIS, September 23.—Rentes, 56 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—Five-Twenties of 65, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton easier; middling upland 9¾@9⅝d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat: red winter 12s 4d. Flour 31s@31s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. Beef 67s 6d. Cheese 60s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The week opens with active trade with agents and jobbers for cotton and woolen goods. Prices for all grades of goods are steady and unchanged. Prints continue the most active feature of the market, and are still in short supply. Wool flannels are very active, and some desirable fancies are getting scarce. Foreign goods are in good demand. Dress goods and ribbons are selling at low rates. Shawls and hosiery are improving in demand and quite firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton lower; export demand brisk; middling upland 18½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine at 5@5,20; No. 2 at $4,25@4,65; white wheat extra $5,50@9,85; extra Ohio $7,45@10. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull, at 92¼@92¾c. Wheat: winter in limited supply, unchanged; spring declined: No. 3 spring Chicago $1,40@ 1,47; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,56½@1,57. Rye scarce and firm; western in store 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair export demand; steamer western mixed 44@45½c; sail do. 46@65½c; unsound 60@61c. Oats heavy; old Western 47@49c; old Ohio 49@ 50c; new white 34@46c. Eggs steady; western 23c. Hay steady; shipping $1,05@1,05 per cwt. Hops dull and in buyers' favor. Coffee firm; Rio 14½@17½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c; Porto Rico 9@ 10c. Molasses dull; Muscavado 35@36c. Rice quiet; 8¾@8¾c. Petroleum: Crude 15½c; refined 24¼c. Total stock of grain in warehouse September 21st, wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 3,389,000; oats, 2,545,900; rye, 77,000; barley, 44,000; malt, 336,000; peas, 15,000. Pork quiet; mess $14 05@14,15. Beef quiet; mess $5,00@7,00; extra $8@10; hams dull at $22 @32. Cut meats steady; hams 12@14c; shoulders 7c; middles dull and heavy; long clear 8¾c; short rib 9c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese dull, 11@13¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Total beeves largest ever known; 11,255 for week; for sale to-day, 157 cars at Communipaw, 120 at One Hundredth street, and 89 at Weehawken, making 6,150, besides some 400 stale cattle. Weather hot and market very bad, with extremely irregular prices, declining constantly; the average decline since Friday is about one cent.; a few premium cattle, 10 cwt net, went at 14@ 14½c, but prime sold at 12½@13c; good at 11@11¾; decent little 6 cwt steers, 10¼c; Texans, 7@8½c; market averaged 11@11¼c; quality being better; only 860 Texans; offering very large; a number of Kentucky cattle unsold; 13 cars Texans, 5 to 5¼ cwt, 7c; 6 cars Illinois, 6 cwt, 10½@11c; 4 cars rough Kentucky, 6 cwt, 10¼c, 56 lbs per cwt; 11 cars fat Kentucky, 8 cwt, at 12¾@13½c; 6 cars Cherokees, 8¾ cwt, at 7¼@8c, 54 lbs per cwt; 2 cars extra Illinois, 10½ cwt net, 14½c; sheep shut the market, the total being 38,500, or 15,000 more than the previous week; on sale to-day 14,200, and very many carried over until to-morrow; sheep sell largely at 5@6c; prime 6¼@6¾c, with some very choice at 7@7¼c; lambs 7¼@8¼c, with poor at 6@7c; 4 cars Canada lambs, 65 lbs, 8¼c; 1 car, 67 lbs, 8¾c; 1 car, 71 lbs, 8¾c; 1 car 72 lbs, Ohio sheep, 5c; 2 cars, 78 lbs, 5½c; 3 cars Michigan, 80 lbs; 5¼c; car 128 lbs Canada 6¾c; 79 lbs Missouri 5c. Hogs: 43,200 for the week and 131 cars to-day; live unchanged, with dressed selling at 6¾c for extreme heavy; 6¾@7c for medium, and 7@7¼c for pigs; a car 285 lbs live pigs sold at $5,44 per cwt.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Beeves dull and lower this week; sales of 4,200 at $7,50@ 7,75 for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; $6@7 for fair to good; $4@5,50 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 at 5@6¼c. Hogs dull and lower; sales of 4,887 at $7,37½@ 7,75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 18½c. Flour steady; moderate demand at $7,50@7,75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; red $1,50@1,55; white $1,50@1,70. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 45c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 68@71c. Oats firm and in moderate demand; old 35@40c; new 27@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady and unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand at $13,75. Lard steady; moderate demand; summer 8¾; steam 8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾c; clear rib 10¼c; clear 10¾c; offerings light; heavy clear rib salesable at 10¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices; shoulders: sales at 7¾c; some held higher; clear rib 11¼c; wanted 11¾; held at 12c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4,50@4,80. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 23.—Flour firm for desirable grades; spring extras scarce and wanted; good to choice held at $6,00@6,75, and Minnesotas at $7,00@7,50. Wheat easier; $1,18¾ seller September; $1,15¾ seller October; No. 3, $1,09. Corn steady; 35¼@35¾c, according to receipts, 32@32½c seller October; rejected 34c. Oats steady; moderate demand; 24@24½c cash; 24¾c seller October; rejected 20¾@21. Rye firm, 56c. Barley strong; 65¾@66c in car lots; 66c seller September; 65@65¾c seller October; good to choice, sample 60@63c. Pork dull; jobbing at $14,25@14,50. Lard steady; sales of 500 tcs winter at 9c; summer 8¼@8c. Sugar cured hams quiet; winter nominally 14½c. Meats in good demand; sales of shoulders at 6½c; short ribs held at 10c. Whisky firm; sales of 200 bbls at 89c; offerings light.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Flour scarce and firmer; treble $7,25@8,25; family $8,50@ 10,00. Corn quiet; white mixed 59@60c; white yellow 60@62c. Oats quiet at 40@42c. Bran $1. Hay: prime quiet at $24@25; choice scarce at $26@27. Pork firmer at 14¾. Bacon scarce; 8¼@8¾@12@12¾c. Hams: s. c. 15@15½c. Lard scarce and firm; choice tierce, 10¼@10¾c; keg, 12@12¼c. Sugar scarce; fair to fully fair, 10¾@11¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at 99¼c. Coffee, 18½c. Cotton quiet and easier; sales of 1,100 bales good ordinary at 17¼c; low middling, 17¾@17¾c; middling, 18¾c; receipts, 3,457 bales; exports coastwise, 2,537; stock, 27,814.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Michigan $1,65; amber Michigan $1,47½@1,48, seller September; No. 1 red $1,62½@1,62¾; No. 2 do $1,46@1,46½, seller September. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 40c; seller October 40¼c; low mixed 44½ @44¾c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 35½c; No. 2 30¼@30¾c; rejected 26¾@27c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, September 23.—Cotton dull, but holders not willing to make concessions; middling upland 16¾c.

MEMPHIS, September 23.—Cotton heavy; receipts depress the market; middling 17¾c.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Cotton dull and declined; middling upland 17¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Flour steady; superfine, $5,00@5,50. Wheat firm; corn and amber scarce; western, $1,68@1,75. Corn held firmly; yellow, 63c; mixed western, 68c. Oats dull; mixed and new white, 40@43c. Barley: western, $1,08@1,10. Petroleum: crude, 15½c; refined, 23@23½c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1,28; No 2 do, $1,18¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 35¼c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 26c. Rye dull and unsettled; No 1 57c. Barley dull and unsettled; fall No 2 68½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., September 23.—1 car lime, J D Lewis; 1 car stone, F Alden; 1 do stone, G W Stewart; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M; 1 do lime, Jones & L; 1 do lumb, Aubrey M & B; 1 do do, Mellon Bros; 1 do do, W Jenkins; 52 bls onions, W H Grant & Co; 3 cider mills, Scobia, Reed & Smith; 6 bureaus, H Berger; 13 kgs tobacco, J W Taylor; 48 kgs w barley, S Musgrave; 3 kgs old steel, Andrison & W; 1 car f clay, same; 1 do do, Carnagie & Co; 1 do do, Reese, G & Co; 2 do iron, Wm Allen & Co; 11 casks knobs, Jones & N; 10 pkgs pipe, 5 cars oil barrels, B D Moore; 1 car oats, J Graham; 25 bbls onions, P Duff & Son; 32 bbls potatoes, McCracken & Bro; 4 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. September 23.—1 car s iron, W Mullins; 22 sks scrap, B Pflaum; 21 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 2 cars 1 slag, Grafing & Co; 1 car f clay, same; 1 do do, Carnagie & Co; 14 do do, Reese, G & Co; 2 do iron, Wm Allen & Co; 11 casks knobs, Jones & N; 10 pkgs pipe, 5 cars oil barrels, B D Moore; 1 car oats, J Graham; 25 bbls onions, P Duff & Son; 32 bbls potatoes, McCracken & Bro; 4 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; car lumber, South P Mills; 20 bls apples, A Jamieson & Co; 31 do do, J Pedali & Co; 2 cars lumber, J & W McMasters; 600 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 15 bls spirits, E T Devlin; 5 bls brandy, 5 do whisky, Gates & Co; 100 do flour, F W Jenkins; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 2,000 do do, Mc & Co; 100 bxs bay, O H Alberton; 200 bls flour, D Wallace.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., September 23.—50 bls l oil, H W C Tweddle; 2 bales mdse, D Gregg & Co; 7 do do, McCandless & Co

HOME NEWS.

Robbed on the Street.

We have received information that Wm. Moore the cashier of McKelvey & Boyd's oil refinery, was robbed yesterday on the street, while suffering with the sunstroke. Mr. Moore, it is said, was on his way to the refinery in the Twelfth ward with the pay roll of the works, when he was overcome with the heat, and while lying in an insensible condition, was robbed of the whole amount—$385.

The Wilkinsburg Shooting Case.

The case of John Walker, the young man who, it will be remembered was arrested for having shot and killed a companion named Thomas Whalen, at Wilkinsburg, on the 14th inst., came up before the Grand Jury yesterday forenoon, when the bill was ignored. The two men were under the influence of liquor at the time of the fatal accident, and Walker was exhibiting to his companion a revolver, when it was discharged with the fatal result. Walker was committed by the Coroner after an inquest had been held. Yesterday after the Grand Jury had ignored the bill he was brought from Jail and discharged by proclamation.

Daylight Burglarizing.

Early on Sunday morning, a burglar entered the residence of Mrs. Davis, at Glenwood, in the Twenty-third ward, as is supposed, by means of false keys. It was daylight, though the family had not yet risen. The thief entered the house occupied by the son of Mrs. Davis, and took his pants and vest, in which things he entered the room of Mrs. Davis, where he secured a gold watch and chain, and left the room. In so doing, and frightened him, however, by the noise, and frightened he left everything except in his haste, the light of left everything except in his haste, the light of left everything except in his haste, the light of